

CORCS, J. 1948

(Obst. & Gyn Clinic & Inst. of Pharmacology, U. of Pecs.)

"Luteal Hormone Effects Obtained with Vernix Caseosa Extracts."

Orvosi Hetilap, 1948, 89/30(477-480)
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 4, p. 160

CORCS, J. 1949

(Women's Clinic, U. of Pecs)

"Further Experiments on Hormonal Effects of Vernix Caseosa From Infants."

Ziet. fur Vit.-Horm.-und Fermentforsch. 1949, 2/3-4(205-216)

Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 11, p. 439

GORCS, J. 1949

(Obst. & Gyn. Clinic & Pharmacol. Inst. U. of Pecs.)

"Corpus Luteum Effect of an Extract from Vernix Caseosa."

Ziet. fur Vit., Horm.-und Fermentforsch., Vienna. 1949, 2/3-4(228-232)
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 11, p. 439

GORCS, J.; OPPE, E.

~~SECRET~~

Combined cancer prevention test in gynecology. Magy. noorv.
lap. 14 no.7:219-220 July 1951. (GLML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. Obstetric and Gynecological Clinic (Director
Prof. Dr. Laszlo Lajos), Pecs Medical University.

GÖRCS, J.

Chem Abs v48

1-25-54

Pathology

(6)

Gonadotropic activity of the adenopituitary in normal and pathologic pregnancy. L. Lajos, P. Szontágh, K. Pál, J. Görcs, and A. Bácsa (Univ. Pécs, Hung.). *Endocrinologia* 30, 138-40(1953).--The pituitary produces gonadotropin during the first three months of pregnancy to counteract the added stress. During the 4th month the pituitary is inactive. In cases of toxemia the pituitary defense mechanism acts again in the last trimester. Dorit L. Noether.

SZABO, Emil; GORCS, Jeno; DOMANY, Gyorgy.

Vaginal smears in cytologic research in determination of menstrual cycle and amenorrhea. Magy.noorv.lap. 18 no.2:111-117 Mar 55.

1. A Pecs Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti Klinikájának
Közleménye (Igazgató: Lajos László dr. egyet. tanár)
(VAGINAL SMEARS,
determ. of cycle & differ. diag. of amenorrhea)
(AMENORRHEA, differential diagnosis,
vaginal smears)

LAJOS, Laszlo, dr.; PALLI, Kalman, dr.; GORCS, Jeno, dr.

Morphologic and functional changes of hypophysis in pregnancy. Magy. orv. lap. 18 no.4:194-204 July 55.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Lajos, Laszlo dr. egyetemi tanár).

(PITUITARY GLAND, in pregn.

morphol. & funct. changes. (Hun))

(PREGNANCY, physiol.

pituitary gland morphol. & funct. changes. (Hun))

GORCS, Jeno,; LASZLO, Lajos,; SHICS, Gabor,; KUMMERLANDER, Lajos.

Prophylaxis of uterine cervix cancer; accomplishments of our
precancerous ambulatory service. Magy. noorv. lap. 19 no.2:83-92
Mar 56

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának Közleménye. (Igazgató: Lajos László dr. egyetemi tanár)
(CERVIX, UTERINUS, neoplasms
prev. by screening in Hungary, results (Hun))

GORCS, J.

HUNGARY/General Problems of Pathology. Comparative Oncology. Human U-5
Tumors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 66144

Author : Gorcs, J., Zahoressek A.

Inst : -

Title : Papillomas of the Uterine Cervix.

Orig Pub : Magyar orv. lapja, 1957, 20, No 4-5, 257-261

Abstract : Three cases of cervical papillomas with a benign course were described in 23, 50 and 21-year old patients. Histological studies revealed changes in the area of the cervix uteri which were similar to a blastomatous process. -- From the author's resume.

Card : 1/1

GORCS JENO; SZABO EMIL; ZAHORSEK ALFONZ

Leukoplakia of the uterine cervix, Magy. noorv. lap 22 no.2:108-112
May 57.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Lajos László dr. egyet. tanár)

(LEUKOPLAKIA, pathol.

uterine cervix, histopathol. (Hun))

(CERVIX, UTERINE, dis.

leukoplakia, histopathol. (Hun))

GORCS, JENO

MELCZER, Miklos; KISS, Gyula; GORCS, Jeno; KUMMERLANDER, Lajos

Significance of electrometry in detection of cancer and pre-cancerous states of uterine cervix. Orv. hetil. 98 no.22: 583 2 June 57.

1. A Pecszi Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemibeteg Klinikájának (igazgató: Melczer, Miklos, dr. egyet. tanár) és a Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának (igazgató: Lajos, Laslo, dr. egyet. tanár).

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, diag.

electrometry in detection of cancer & precancerous states (Hun))

(ELECTRODIAGNOSIS, in various dis.

cancer & precancerous states of uterine cervix, electrometry (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/7 General Path. July 59

1987. CLINICAL IMPORTANCE OF PREBLASTOMATOSIS IN THE CERVIX
UTERI - A portio praeblastomatosisainak klinikai jelentősége - Görcs J.,
Lajos L., Kummerländer L. and Seres G. Pécsi Orvostud.,
Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klin., Pécs - MAG.ONKOL. 1958.
2/2 (51-58) Tables 2

Statistical report of 6 years' results with colposcopy, histological control and
treatment. Anomalous epithelium had no importance; 'restless' epithelium healed
in 80% after coagulation; atypical epithelium in only 62%, while 10% underwent a
certain progression to carcinoma in situ and micro-carcinoma. The authors sug-
gest the obligatory registration and control of such cases.

Sümegi - Stockholm (V, 10, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/7 Cancer July 59

2803. **Clinical importance of preblastomatosis in the cervix uteri** A portio praeblastomatosisainak klinikai jelentősége. GÖRCS L., LAJOS L., KUMMERLÄNDER L. and SERES G. Pécsi Orvostud. Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klin., Pécs *Mag. Onkol.* 1958, 11/2 (51-58) Tables 2
Statistical report of 6 years' results with colposcopy, histological control and treatment. Anomalous epithelium has no importance; 'restless' epithelium healed in 80% after coagulation; atypical epithelium in only 62%, while 10% underwent a certain progression to carcinoma in situ and micro-carcinoma. The authors suggest the obligatory registration and control of such cases. Sümegi - Stockholm

GORCS, Jenő; CSABA, Imre; KINCSES, Lajos

Glanditritin instillation in prolonged pregnancy. *Magy. noorv. lap.*
21 no.4:232-235 Aug 58.

1. Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinika-
jának közleménye (Igazgató: Lajos László dr. egyetemi tanár)

(LABOR, INDUCED

by oxytocin instillation in prolonged pregn (Hun))

(OXYGEN, ther. use

induction of labor by oxytocin instillation in prolonged
pregn. (Hun))

GATI, Istvan, dr.; KECSKES, Lajos, dr.; SCHWARTZ, Janos, dr.; GORCS, Jeno, dr.

Effect of chorionic gonadotropin loading on the estrogen secretion
in cases of hypopituitarism. Magy.noorv.lap. 26 no.4:209-211 J1
'63.

1. A Pecs Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának (Igazgató: Lajos László, dr. egyet. tanár) és a
Pecs Városi Kórháznak közleménye (Igazgató: Schwartz János dr.).

GORCS, JENO

HUNGARY

LAJOS, Laszlo, Dr, ILLEI, Gyorgy, Dr, KECSKES, Lajos, Dr, GORCS, Jeno,
Dr, MUTSCHLER, Ferenc, Dr, KOBOR, Jozsef, Dr; Medical University of
Pecs, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic (Pecsi Orvostudományi
Egyetem, Szuleszeti-es Nagygyaszati Klinika).

"The Clinical Symptoms and Pathology of Hyperestrogenism of Women
Above Forty."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 25, 23 June 63, pages 1155-1161.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Observations were made
on 24 cases of glandular cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium among
climacteric and post menopausal age groups. The histological structure
of theca hyperplasia was found in every ovary that was removed. Lutein-
ization of theca cells was more common among the younger age group.
Active hilus cells were equally frequent in both groups. The mean
value of estrogen excretion was higher in the older group and was ap-
proaching the values found in the middle of a normal cycle. The various
estrogen fraction values are reported in detail and the authors conclude
that the disease is the function of a disturbance in estrogen synthesis;
After hysterectomy and removal of the ovaries, estrogen excretion was

1/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 25, 23 June 63, pages 1155-1161.

decreased or stopped completely within days. The pycnotic index also returned to normal. These findings indicate that, at this age group, the source of increased estrogen production is the ovary. If conservative treatments fail to correct the bleeding irregularities removal of not only the uterus but of the ovaries is also indicated in order to remove the cause of the disturbance which affects the entire organism. 3 Hungarian, the rest Western references.

2/2

LAJOS, Laszlo; dr.; GORCS, Jano, dr.; SZEKELY, Jozsef, dr., CZABA, Imre, dr.
DOMANY, Sandor, dr.

Immunological and endocrinological conditions for successful
trophoblast homotransplantation. Orv. hetil. 105 no.30:1398-
1403 26 J1'64

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinika.

SCHMUCK, Adam; BAC, Stanislaw, prof. dr.; ZIPSER, Alina, mgr; LYKOWSKI,
Bonifacy, mgr; GORCZAKOWNA, Maria

Droughts and high precipitation in the Wroclaw Voivodeship,
1950-1959. Czasop geograf 33 no.4:411-440 '62.

1. Katedra Meteorologii i Klimatologii, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza,
Wroclaw.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120012-3

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11448.

Author : Eckstein, M., Gorczyca, M., Kocwa, A., and Zejc, A. and
Eckstein, M., Kocwa, A., and Danek, A.

Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences

Title : Synthesis of New Medicinals Belonging to the Group of
Xanthine Derivatives. Part I. 7-(β -hydroxy- β -alkoxy)-
propyl Derivatives of Theophylline. Part II. N-(β -
 β -acetoxymercuripropyl)-amides of Theophylline-
7-acetic Acid

Orig Pub: Dissert Pharmac PAN, 9, No 2, 73-82, 83-87 (1957) (in Polish
: with summaries in English and Russian)

Abstract: I. Derivatives of Theophylline (I-derivatives) have been

Card : 1/5

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11448.

synthesized having in the 7-position the group $\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OR}$,
where R = CH_3 (Ia), C_2H_5 (Ib), $\text{n-C}_3\text{H}_7$ (Ic), $\text{n-C}_4\text{H}_9$ (Id),
iso- C_4H_9 (Ie), $\text{n-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$ (If), and iso- C_5H_{11} (Ig), all of
which exhibit enhanced solubility in water and lipids.
Preparation: 2 gms NaOH are added to a boiling solution
of 0.05 mol theophylline in 30-35 ml water followed by
the dropwise addition of 0.06 mol $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{OR}$ (prepared
from $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_2\text{O}$ and ROH in the presence of H_2SO_4); the
solution is maintained at a slow boil and heated for an-
other 2-3 hrs, evaporated to dryness under vacuum, and
extracted with abs alcohol or CH_3OH ; I is obtained (the
product, yield in %, and mp (from abs alcohol) in $^\circ\text{C}$ are
given): Ia, 65, 142-143 (from alcohol-chloroform-water);
Ib, 67, 111 (from alcohol-water); Ic, 70, 105-107 (from

Card : 2/5

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 13, 1958, 43417.

Author : Eckstein Marian, Gorczyca Maria, Kocwa Aleksander,
Zejc Alfred.

Inst :

Title : N-Oxides of Physiologically Active Substances. Part III.
N-Oxides of Derivatives of Nicotinic Acid.

Orig Pub: Dissert. pharmac. PAN, 1957, 9, No 3, 197-204.

Abstract: With the view of producing antituberculous preparations, syntheses were carried out of N-oxide derivatives of nicotinic acid (I N-oxide of the acid). By interaction of 0.01 mole ethyl ester of I (II) with 5 ml concentrated NH_4OH was obtained the amide of I (III); yield 90%, MP 282° (from

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 43417.

CH_3OH): III is also formed (with a yield of 70%) on reacting 0.01 mole II with 25 ml saturated alcoholic solution of NH_3 . On heating II of III with $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ there is obtained the hydrazide of I (IV), yield about 95%, MP 230° (from alcohol). On boiling IV with aldehydes in CH_3OH there are obtained (with a yield of 70-90%) the following hydrazones corresponding to the general formula $\text{RNHN}=\text{CHR}'$ (R being herein and hereinafter the acid residue of I) [listing R', MP in $^\circ\text{C}$ (from alcohol)]: C_6H_5 , 233-234; 2-OHC $_6\text{H}_4$, 270; 4-N(CH $_3$) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, 251-252; furyl-2, 229; 5-nitrofuryl-2, 199-200. Reaction of 0.004 mole IV in 6 ml water with 2 ml 20% solution of COCl_2 in toluene, in the cold, gave N'-oxide of 2-(3'-pyridyl)-1-oxa-

Card : 2/3

Country : POLAND G
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15402
 Author : Eckstein, M.; Gorczykowa, M.; Kocwa, A.
 Institut. : -
 Title : Amino-Oxides of Physiologically Active Compounds. II. Amino-Oxides of Derivatives of Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide
 Orig Pub. : Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 3, 847-854
 Abstract : The study of the chemical and physiological properties of N-oxide of isonicotinic acid hydrazide (I, II acid) begun earlier (see report I, Ref Zhur-Khim, 1957, 54396) is continued. I combined with D-glucose (III) or L-arabinose (IV) in an alcoholic or aqueous medium forms N-oxide of isonicotinoylhydrazone of D-glucose (V) or L-arabinose. I with RNCS (VI) forms N-oxides of 1-isonicotinoyl-4-alkyl- (or aryl)-thiosemicarbazones (VII). During

Card: 1/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120012-3"

Country : G
 Category :
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15402
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig Pub. :
 Abstract cont'd. : heating of I with Raney Ni (VIII), deaminization and reduction to isonicotinoylamide (IX) takes place. During analogous operation, N-oxide of II (X) gives II. During ammonolysis of saturated NH_3 in alcohol, N-oxide of ethyl ether of II (XI) is transformed into N-oxide of IX (XII). 8 mM of I and 8 mM of anhydrous II in 20 ml. of absolute CH_3OH are boiled for 6-7 hours and V is obtained, with yield of 50-60%, m.p. 153-155° (from aqueous CH_3OH).

Card: 2/6

Country : G
 Category :
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15402
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Titlo :
 Orig Pub. :
 Abstract : m.p. 167-168° (from alcohol), $[\alpha]^{17}_D + 3.67^\circ$
 cont'd. (c 2.04; water); after 24 hours $[\alpha]^{17}_D + 7.59^\circ$.
 4.4 mM of VI ($R=CH_2=CHCH_2$) are added to 4 mM
 of I in 20 ml. of alcohol, heated for 15 min-
 utes at about 100°, left standing for 24 hours
 at about 20° and VII is obtained ($alkyl=CH_2=$
 $CHCH_2$), m.p. 212-213° (from alcohol). VII is
 obtained analogously (aryl and m.p. in °C. are
 given): C_6H_5 , 227-229 (from alcohol); 4- CH_3C_6-
 H_4 , 243-244 (from CH_3OH). 0.5 g. of I and 10 g.
 Card: 4/6

G - 47

Country : G
Category :
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15402
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract : of VIII in 60 ml. of alcohol are boiled for
cont'd. three hours, the filtrate and 15 ml. of washing
alcohol are evaporated, the residue is dis-
solved in water, purified with carbon and IX
is separated out by evaporation, m.p. 156-157°
(from benzene). IX is also obtained analogous-
ly from isonicotinoyl hydrazide. 0.5 g. of X
and 10 g. of VIII in 50 ml. of alcohol are
boiled for about 3.5 hours, the filtrate is
evaporated to about 10 ml. and II is separated

Card: 5/6

Card: 6/6

G - 48

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-23
and Their Applications. Chemical Process-
ing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor
and Rocket Fuel Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9706.

Author : Gorozvov, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : A Single-Stage Selective Refining by Cresol of
Heavy Paraffin Oils.

Orig Pub: Wladom. naft., 1958, 4, No 5, 107-109.

Abstract: Conditions of refining and subsequent regenera-
tion of cresol from purified oil and extract
are described, which permits production of high-
quality oils. The negative side of the process
is the considerable corrosion of heat-exchangers,
tubing, pumps, and other equipment. -- Ya Satun-
ovskiy.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and
 Their Synthetic Analogues.
 ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 17, 1958, No. 68068
 AUTHOR : Kuczyński, M.; Guterman, M.; Kocwa, A.; Zelig, A.
 TITLE : Search for New Medicinals in the Group of
 Xanthine-Derivatives. Part III. 7-Derivatives
 of Theophylline Containing Sulfur in the *
 ORIG. PUB. : Dissert. pharmac. PAN, 1958, 10, No 4,
 239-254
 ABSTRACT : In the search for new medicinals which exhibit
 the same action as theophylline, but are more readily solu-
 ble in water, 7-(β -thioethyl)-theophylline (I) was con-
 densed with alkyl derivatives of theophylline (II),
 $\text{RCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SR}'$ (IIa - h, wherein R is always theophylline-7-,
 a R' = CH_3 , b R' = C_2H_5 , c R' = C_3H_7 , d R' = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$, e R' =
 C_6H_5 , f R' = p- $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, g R' = o- $\text{HOOCOC}_6\text{H}_4$, h R' = benzo-
 thiazolyl-2), which can also be obtained by condensation
 of the derivative of II with $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SR}'$. By reaction of I
 with KI and KSCN were obtained 7-(β -iodoethyl)- and
 7-(β -sulfocyanethyl)-thiophylline (IV, V). IIa - h were
 oxidized with H_2O_2 , under mild conditions, to the
 CARD: 1/6
 *Side Chain.

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

G-1

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 60068

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : corresponding S-oxides RCH_2CH_2SOH (VIIa - n) from which (or from the VIIa - n) were obtained, on further oxidation under more drastic conditions, the sulfones $RCH_2CH_2SO_2H$ (VIIa - n). I and IV were condensed with thio-urea or with phenyl-thiourea to the salts $RCH_2CH_2SC(=NH_2)-NH_2$ (VIIIa - d, where a R = H, X = Br; b R = H, X = I; c R = C_6H_5 , X = Br; d R = C_6H_5 , X = I); VIIa was converted, by interchange reaction with $NaHCO_3$ (24 hours, 100°), to VIII (R' = H, X = CO_2), MP 245° (from alcohol). On hydrolysis of VIIIa with a solution of $KHCO_3$ (24 hours, 100°) in lieu of the expected RCH_2CH_2SH there was obtained the disulfide $(RCH_2CH_2S)_2$, MP 253-254° (from dilute alcohol).

CARD: 2/6

G-18

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

9-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 68068

ABSTRACT :
SYNOPSIS :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : To 5 ml of a solution of NaOH added 5 mmole of I in 100 ml alcohol, boiled 7-8 hours, and isolated the following [listing the substance, yield in %, MP in °C, and BP in °C of the methiodide]: IIIa, 61, 37-38.5 (from alcohol), 131-132 (from alcohol); b, 69.5, 105-106 (from alcohol), 117-118 (from alcohol); c, 36.5, 56-58 (from ether), 109 (from alcohol); d, 95.7, 117-119 (from alcohol), - ; e, 93, 115-116, - ; f, 94, 119-120 (from alcohol), - ; h, 61.6, 143-144 (from alcohol), - . By interaction of I with thioacetic acid in C_2H_5OH , in the presence of C_2H_5ONa , there is obtained the Na-salt of IIIg, yield 81%, MP 105° (from alcohol), from which is isolated IIIg,

CARD: 3/6

G-3

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. (8968

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : MP 119° (from alcohol). 10 g I in 50 ml hot water, and 18 g KI are boiled for 12 hours, the solution is concentrated, and there is obtained IV, MP 152-153° (from water). 5 m-mole I and 15 m-mole KCN in 20 ml acetone are boiled 3-4 hours, diluted with C_6H_6 and from the solution is isolated V, MP 151-152° (from alcohol). To solution of 3 m-mole IIIa - h in 3 ml glacial CH_3COOH containing 1 drop H_2SO_4 , are added at 10-12° 0.34 ml 30% H_2O_2 , allowed to stand 24 hours at about 10°, added 5 g ice, neutralized with NaOH solution, evaporated to dryness at 30-40°, and the following are obtained [listing here, and thereafter, the substance, yield in %, and MP in °C (from alcohol)]: VIIa, CARD: 4/6

6 19

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. (8068

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : a, 176-177; b, 88, 168; c, 86, 185-186; d, 176, 182-183; e, 81, 159 (from water); f, 13, 173-174; g, 17, 175-176; h, 70, 184-187. 3 m-mole VIIa - i in 3 ml CH_3COOH containing 1 drop H_2SO_4 , and 1.4 ml 30% H_2O_2 are allowed to stand for 3 days at 20°; or 3 m-mole VIIa-h in 5 ml CH_3COOH (with 1 drop of H_2SO_4) and 1.7 ml 30% H_2O_2 are allowed to stand for 4 days at 20°; diluted with ice-water, and the following are obtained: VIIa, 90, 182-183; b, 61, 170-172; c, 77, 185-187; d, 10, 188-189; e, 88, 189-200; f, 70, 204-205; g, 85, 210-211; h, 89, 214-215. 0.02 mole of I or IV, and 0.02 mole thiourea in 20 ml alcohol, boiled 5 hours, and there is obtained VIIa, 65, CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

G-1

ABR. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 14, 1959, No. 68048

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 242-245, or VIIIb, 90, 240 (from water).
Analogously are prepared VIIIc, (5, 195-191 (from acetone);
VIIIc, 82, 178-180 (from alcohol-acetone). Part II see
RZKhim., 1958, No 4, 11448. -- D. Vitkovskiy.

CARD: 6/8

GORCZYCA, S. & MAYDELL, J.

On the possibility of the application of the Akimov apparatus for differentiating steels.

By S. Gorczyca and J. Maydell ...

SO: Hutnik, #10, Oct 55, pp.349-392 & Appen.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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S. Gerzaca St

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120012-3"

Distr: 4820

✓ 6202

849.14.018.20-131:620.100

Gorczyca S. Recrystallization of Austenite in Structural Steel after Plastic Hot Working.

„Rekrystalizacja austenitu w stali konstrukcyjnej po przeróbce plastycznej na gorąco”. Hutnik, No. 7-8, 1958, pp.269-278, 14 figs., 3 tabs.

Following a review of earlier investigations on the recrystallization of austenite during hot working, the methods of identifying austenitic structures in sample pieces hardened by the picrate-tee-pol factor are discussed. In the course of the investigation, recrystallization was observed in steel containing 0.36% C, 14% Cr, 1.4% Ni, and 0.13% Mo, and the rate of crystal formation was measured. Confirmation was obtained for the supposition that during hot working austenite is compressed. The rate of recrystallization of austenite formed is defined by the formula

$$V = 2.9 \cdot 10^4 \exp \left(- \frac{61000}{RT} \right) \text{ mm/sec.}$$

The value of the activation energy is similar to that in the self-diffusion of iron along the boundaries of grains. The rate of recrystallization depends on the chemical composition of austenite. In further investigations on the kinetics of austenite recrystallization after hot working, it will be necessary to seek the relations between the course of this process and the changes in plastic resistance, as also the kinetics of the changes taking place in austenite.

34985

P/039/62/000/003/001/001
D001/D1C1

18.1110

AUTHORS:

Gorczyca, Stanisław, Doctor of Engineering, and Drabina, Józef,
Master of Engineering

TITLE:

The effect of initial structure on the formation kinetics of austenite during the heating of 15HGM steel

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, no. 3, 1962, 88-99

TEXT: The work was undertaken in order to help fill a gap in research on the carbonization of low-carbon steel. Major objectives were the elucidation of austenite formation as a result of diffusional transformation, the dependence of austenite crystallization kinetics on initial phases, and the effect of phase deformation on further austenite transformation. Quantitative investigation of transformation kinetics was carried out by microscopic, dilatometric and thermal methods and by measuring magnetic properties and electric resistance of 15 HGM low carbon steel in the form of discs 10 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick. The chemical composition of this steel was: C--0.17%, Mn--1.00%, Si--0.30%, S--0.021%,

Card 1/3

X

The effect of initial structure...

P/039/62/000/003/001/001
D001/D101

P--0.025%, Cr--1.02% and Mo--0.17%. Hardening and tempering temperatures were governed by Polish standard PN-58/H-84029 and DIN 17200 instructions. The combined heating and soaking was completed within 20 minutes. As a result of this treatment, martensitic-bainitic microstructure of samples was obtained whose hardness was 44 HRC. Hardened samples were separated into three groups and tempered at 650°C, group A for 1 hour, B for 4 hours and group C for 30 hours, resulting in a distinct variation of their respective microstructure and hardness, which was 230 HB for group A, 187 HB for group B and 174 HB for group C. Each group of samples was examined for the kinetics of austenite formation by heating them in a salt bath for 3, 6, 15 and 30 minutes respectively, followed by cooling in water, microscopic examination and estimation of the martensitic component. The amount of austenite increases along with rising temperature and the duration of austenization. Conclusion: after final hardening, mechanical properties of steel depend on phase composition and on the mutual arrangement of phases. These factors vary to a considerable degree and depend on hardening temperatures applied within the range from 750°C to 860°C. The actual differences in composition and morphology of phases can be influenced by final hardening temperatures, the

Card 2/3

The effect of initial structure...

P/039/62/000/003/001/001
D001/D101

difference in actual soaking time before the equilibrium at given temperature is reached, the difference in weight of the furnace charge, the difference in critical temperature and hardenability of steel from various melts, the method of preliminary heat treatment which has a bearing on the initial microstructure of steel for final hardening which in turn depends on the kinetics of austenite formation. The personalities mentioned are: A.D. Gulayev, I.N. Kidin, B.N. Gridnev, Y.A. Kocherzhinskiy, W.D. Sadowski, E. Olewicz, E. Rudy, S.A. Saltykov, S. Orzechowski, C. Gawin, W. Ząbik, Professor T. Malkiewicz and K. Gaweł, Master of Engineering. There are 23 figures, 7 tables, 13 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra metalografii i obróbki cieplnej Akademii Górniczo-Hutniczej
(Chair of Metallography and Thermal Treatment of the Mining and
Metallurgical Academy) in Kraków (Gorczyca, S);
Zakład badawczy Huty im. F. Dzierżyńskiego (Research Department of the Metallur-
gical Plant im. F. Dzierżyński) in Dąbrowa Górnicza (Drabina, J.)

Card 3/3

X

GORCZYCA, Stanislaw; LESIECKI, Janusz; RYS, Jerzy; FRYDRYCH, Hanna

Causes for the formation of excrescences on wheel bands of cars.
Przegl kolej mechan 14 no.10:291-299 0 '62.

1. Katedra Metalografii i Obrobki Cieplnej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza,
Krakow.

GORCZYCA, Stanislaw, dr inż.; DRABINA, Jozef, mgr inż.

Influence of the initial structure on the formation kinetics of austenite during heating of 15HGM steel. Hutnik P 29 no.3: 88-99 Mr '62.

1. Katedra Metalurgii i Obróbki Ciepłej, Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow (for Gorczyca). 2. Zakład Badawczy, Huta im. F. Dzierzynskiego, Dąbrowa Górnicza (for Drabina).

GGRZYCA, St., dr inz.

Seminars on Electron Microscopy. Hutnik P 29 no.7/8:310-311
Jl-Ag '62.

GORCZYCA, Stanislaw, dr inz.; PIETRZYK, Jan, mgr inz.

Electromotive force induced in a ferromagnetic wire. Hutnik
P 30 no. 7/8:205-212 J1/Ag'63.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

GORCZYCA, S.; KWIECINSKA, B.

Microstructure of cone in cone coals from the Lower
Silesian Coal Basin. Bul geolog PAN 11 no. 4:207-210
1963.

1. Department of Petrography and Heat Treatment, School
of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow and Department of
Mineralogy and Petrography, School of Mining and
Metallurgy, Krakow. Presented by A. Bolewski.

JASIEWICZ, Zygmunt; GORCZYCA, Stanislaw

Laboratory of Electronic Microscopy, Chair of Metallography
and Thermal Machining, School of Metallurgy and Mining, Krakow.
Metal i odlew no. 9:7-17 '63.

1. Katedra Metalografii i Obrobki Ciepłej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

GORCZYCA, Stanisław, dr inż.; MALKIEWICZ, Barbara, mgr inż.

Use of the electronic microscope in powder metallurgy.
Rudy i metale 8 no. 5: 167-171 My '63.

JASIEWICZ, Zygmunt, prof. dr inz.; GORCZYCA, Stanislaw, dr inz.;
MAZELA, Boleslaw, mgr inz. MAZELA, Boleslaw, mgr inz.

Electron microscopic testing of the dislocations in thin
metal leaves. Hutnik P 30 no.10:330-341 0'63.

1. Katedra Metalografii i Obrobki Ciepłej, Akademia Gór-
niczo-Hutnicza, Kraków.

MALKIEWICZ, Tadeusz, prof. mgr inż.; GORCZYCA, Stanisław, dr inż.

Methods of research on dislocation and their significance in physical metallurgy. Hutnik P 31 no.1/2:1-15 Ja-F'64

1. Department of Metallography and Thermal Machining, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

GORCZYCKA, A.

GORCZYCKA, A. Indispensable information about kitchen salt. p. 14.

Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept. 1956
PRZEMYSŁ GASTRONOMICZNY
TECHNOLOGY
Warsaw, Poland

So. East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb., 1957

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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SECRET

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120012-3"

GASTOL, B.; ANSELM, O.; DLUZNIWSKA, K.; WANIEWSKA, D.; Gorczyńska, K.

Nutrition of rural population in the Miechow and Mysleniec regions.
Przegl. lek., Krakow 10 no.6:173-178 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie. Kierownik: Doc.
dr B.Gastol.

(NUTRITION,

in Poland, rural population)

(RURAL CONDITIONS,

nutrition of rural population in Poland)

... of ... contained 95 to 100% of anthracene, the impurities consisting of carbazole, phenanthrene and small quantities of other substances. The relative accuracy of the determination of anthracene is 0.3 to 1.0%. An amount of up to 10% of carbazole in technical anthracene can be estimated with a relative accuracy of 4 to 9%, and the sum of phenanthrene and carbazole in mixtures with anthracene is established with an accuracy of 10%. The maximum relative error in the separate estimations of carbazole and phenanthrene respectively is 17%.

GORCZYNSKA, K

NSEIM, Oskar; DLUZNIEWSKA, Krystyna; GORCZYNSKA, Krystyna

Air pollution in Krakow. Przegl. lek., Krakow 10 no.11:308-311
1954.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie. Kierownik:
doc. dr B.Gastol.

(AIR POLLUTION,
in cities in Poland)

~~ANALYST~~, GOREZYNSKA, K.

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry Analysis of
Inorganic Properties.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64179

Author : Gorezynska Krystyna, Cierciarska Danuta,
Waledziak, Natalia

Inst : Not given

Title : Photometric Determination of Successive Quan-
tities of Copper in Graphite by Means of Sodium
Diethyl-dithio-carbamate.

Orig Pub: Chem. anal., 1957, 2, No 1, 52-61

Abstract: Samples of analyzed graphite were burned and
the ashes dissolved in a mixture of HClO_4 and
HF. To the solution obtained complex III (I)

Card 1/3

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of
Inorganic Properties.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64179

Abstract: and citrate of ammonia was added for the prevention of secondary reactions of the Na diethyl-dithio-carbamate with other metals found in the ashes. A surplus of I was removed by the addition of a $MgSO_4$ solution. A 1% solution of gum arabic is used as a protective colloid. Photomeasurement was produced on a Pul'fikh photometer with the use of an S 47 light filter. Calibration graphites are constructed for concentrations of 2-20 γ Cu in 25 ml solution. With a content of 5-50 γ /g Cu in the graphite an immediate photomeasurement was produced of the analyzed solution, which was treated with Na diethyl-dithio-carbamate while with a content of 0.5-5 γ /g Cu in the analyzed

Card 2/3

36

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of
Inorganic Properties.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64179

Abstract: solution; a determined quantity of Cu was first introduced. The inhibiting influence of Fe, Co and Ni is removed by the presence of I. A surplus of I has no influence on the accuracy of the determination of Cu. Losses of Cu during heating of samples were found to lie within the errors of the method.

Card 3/3

CIECIERSKA-STOKLOSA, Danuta; GORCZYNSKA, Krystyna; SWIETOSLAWSKA, Janina;
WALEDZIAK, Hanna

The method of substitute adsorption coefficients in the spectro-
photometric analysis of binary mixtures. I. Application for
determining traces of metals by means of color reaction. Chem anal
4 no.5/6:803-807 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Fizyki Technicznej Instytutu Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa
(Spectrophotometry) (Metals) (Adsorption)
(Mixtures) (Color reactions)

GORCZYNSKA, Krystyna; WALEDZIAK, Hanna; CIECIERSKA-STOKLOSA, Danuta

The method of substitute adsorption coefficients in the spectrophotometric analysis of binary mixtures. II. Determination of trace amounts of vanadium and iron by the color reaction with benzo-hydroxamic acid. Chem anal 4 no.5/6:809-818 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Fizyki Technicznej Instytutu Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa.
Kierownik Zakladu: Doc. Janina Swietoslawska.
(Spectrophotometry) (Adsorption) (Vanadium)
(Iron) (Benzohydroxamic acid) (Color reactions)

WALEDZIAK, Hanna; GORCZYNSKA, Krystyna; CIECIEJSKA-STOKLOSA, Danuta

Determination of traces of vanadium by means of color reaction with
benzohydroxamic acid. Chem anal 4 no.5/6:883-890 '59. (EEAI 9:9)
(Vanadium) (Benzohydroxamic acid) (Color reactions)

GORCZYNSKA, Zofia

Evaluation of the ACTH and corticoid diagnostic test in differentiatin
viral heaptitis. Prezgl. 16 no.2:133-138 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Bialymstoku Kierownik: doc. dr
P. Boron.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS diag) (CORTICOTROPIN pharmacol)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES pharmacol) (BILIRUBIN blood)

POLAND

KLIMOWICZ, Leon, POPOW, Jerzy, and GORCZYNSKA, Zofia, Department of Pathological Anatomy (Zaklad Anatomii Patologicznej) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. L. KOMCZYNSKI) and the Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Klinika Chorob Zakaznych) (Director: Docent, Dr. med. P. BORON), both of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Bialystok.

"Generalized Candidiasis in the Course of Liver Cirrhosis. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 13, No 2, 7 Jan 63, pp 64-67.

Abstract: [Authors' Russian summary] Authors describe a case of mycotic sepsis with changes in the endocrine glands of a 53-year old woman suffering from cirrhosis of the liver following virus hepatitis. The patient was subjected to treatment with antibiotics, ACTH, and corticoids. Authors emphasize the rare finding of a colony in the thyroid. Of the 13 references, 7 are Polish, 3 Russian, and one each German, English, and French.

1/1

POLAND

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

GORCZYNSKA, Zofia, and KLIMOWICZ, Leon, Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Klinika Chorob Zakaznych) (Director: Docent, Dr. med. P. BORON) and Second Surgical Clinic (II Klinika Chirurgiczna) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. T. JAN-KOWSKI), both of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Bialystok

"Chronic Viral Hepatitis Treated Surgically by Denervation of Hepatic Artery. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 13, No 32, 5 Aug 63, pp 1196-1199

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Authors report a case of a 64-year old woman suffering from severe viral hepatitis, followed by chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. Patient was treated by denervation of hepatic artery, and her clinical condition four months after the operation is good. Authors discuss the value of this kind of treatment. There are 11 references: 3 Polish, 2 German, and 6 French.

1/1

BORZUCHOWSKA, Agnieszka; BULHAK, Wacław; GIERCZYNSKI, Zenon;
GORCZYNSKA, Zofia

Effect of glucocorticoid therapy on the activity of certain
enzymes in blood serum of patients with viral hepatitis. Pol.
arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.6:761-765 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Białymstoku (Kierownik:
doc. dr. med. B. Boron).

GORCZYNSKI, Henryk

GORCZYNSKI, Henryk (Wroclaw)

Observations on trigeminal neuralgia of dental origin. Przegl.
lek. 10 no.4:135-138 Ap '54.

(TEETH, diseases,

*causing trigeminal neuralgia)

(TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA, etiology and pathogenesis,

*dent.)

23020

P/036/61/000/006/001/001
D001/D101

12300

AUTHOR: Górczyński, Janusz, Master Engineer
TITLE: Ultrasonic soldering of aluminum and its alloys
PERIODICAL: Przegląd spawalnictwa, no. 6, 1961, 156-162

TEXT: The author explains the principles of ultrasonic soldering and describes a soldergun he designed and built at the Katedra Technologii Przyrządów Precyzyjnych Politechniki Warszawskiej (Warsaw Polytechnical Institute, Chair of Precision Instrument Technology) under Docent, Master Engineer H. Trebert. The ultrasonic method of soldering is based on a phenomenon known as ultrasonic cavitation. Vibration is applied by means of a soldergun to molten solder spread over the metal to be soldered. The erosive force of ultrasonic cavitation removes the oxide skin from aluminum; the solder adheres firmly to clean metal and produces a strong joint. Good cavitation can be obtained by applying frequencies below 100 kc, usually 18-25 kc produced by a magnetostriction transducer. The soldergun designed by the author consists of three parts - a magnetostriction trans-

Card 1/3

23020

P/036/61/000/006/001/001
D001/D101

Ultrasonic soldering of...

ducer, mandrel and tip. The author's calculation of the magnetostriction transducer was based on Hecht's theoretical reasoning. H. Hecht (Ref. 2: Die Elektroakustischen Wandler, Leipzig 1941 [Electroacoustic transducers]). The transducer is powered by a standard generator rated at 50 W and 20 kc, adjustable within 16-24 kc, manufactured by "Mullard". Since the vibration amplitude of the magnetostriction transducer made of nickel sheets is too small to bring about good cavitation, it is amplified by the mandrel- a conical steel piece joining the transducer with the tip. One end of the mandrel, which is silver-soldered to the transducer, is of rectangular shape and the other end, which holds the tip, is circular in cross section. To avoid losses of energy, the length of this part should be $1/4$ of the wave length. The mandrel is usually made of soft carbon steel. The tip is made of pure copper for optimum adherence to the solder. For maximum energy, the tip length must be $3/4$ of the wave length. The point of the tip is heated by a 100 W element housed in a tubular shield. For better handling the apparatus is provided with a pistol grip. Best jointing is obtained if the

Card 2/3

23020

Ultrasonic soldering of...

P/036/61/000/006/001/001
D001/D101

solder is characterized by the following properties: Quick diffusion ability, low melting temperature, and minimum potential difference between solder and the soldered metal. For aluminum, zinc-cadmium alloy or pure tin (99.92%) are most suitable. There are 7 figures and 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: P. Poulter, Frontier, 10/27 (1947); E. Crawford, "Ultrasonic Engineering", London, 1955; T. Jones, "Ultrasonic soldering of aluminium", Met. Rev., no. 6, vol. 30, 1957; Williams, "Ultrasonic soldering of light alloys", Mech. World, no. 3404, vol. 33, 1953.

Card 3/3

X

GORCZYNSKI, Janusz, mgr., inż.

Ultrasonic welding. Przegl spaw 13 no.11:296-299 '61.

1. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej.

GORCZYNSKI, Janusz, mgr inż.; SZACHNOWSKI, Wiesław, mgr inż.

Ultrasonic brazing of aluminum and its alloys. Przegl mech 23
no. 20: 589-593 25 0 '64

1. Institute of Precision Mechanics, Warsaw.

I 25725.65 RUT(6)/RUT(6)/RUT(6)/RUT(6)/RUT(6)/RUT(6) RUT(6)/RUT(6)

AUTHOR: [illegible]

SOURCE: Przegląd mechaniczny, no. 20, 1964, 589-593

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, aluminum soldering, ultrasonic welding

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the results of the first stage of an investigation into the technique of soldering aluminum alloys with an ultrasonic wave.

Cerci L 3

1. 00000000

--- has showing no traces of intercrystalline corrosion, contains 60% Cr

Cord 2 3

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCLOSURE: 00

SEARCHED: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

GORCZYNSKI, Ryszard

Ten years in the service of heavy industry. Probl proj hut maszyn
11 no.1:1-3 Ja '63.

1. Redaktor Naczelny Problemow Projektowych, Gliwice.

GORGZYNSKI, Tadeusz

Boleslaw Hryniewiecki, his life and work, 1875-1963. Kosmos
biol 12 no. 4:353-363 '63.

GORGZYNSKI, V.

"Insolation of the Polish shores of the Baltic Sea with special regard to the data for Kolberg, 1891-1940. In Russian."

p. 261 (Bulletin. Serie B: Sciences Mathematiques Et Natu-relles.)
No. 13, 1954/55 (published 1956)
Poznan, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

GORCZYNSKI, Wyeslaw, mgr

Products of the Elmor Electric Ship Equipment Works. Wiad
elektrotechn 32 no.5/6:168-169 My-Je '64.

1354. Solar Radiation. W. Gorceybski. Acad. Polonaise, Sci. et Lettres, <i>Bull.</i> 83, pp. 410-433, Oct., 1918.		A 55	
<p>The scope of the paper is confined to giving high values and losses of energy of solar radiation observed in desert regions and tropical mountains. All values are expressed in the Smithsonian scale and give an accuracy of 1%. The formulae for calculating and the causes of the loss of solar energy across atmospheric layers are recapitulated briefly. Owing to lack of agreement of observations taken low down and in the more elevated layers of the atmosphere, and the failure of spectrographic determinations, recourse was had to another method, namely, the evaluation of the degree of atmospheric transparency, which is described. Some tables of figures and maxima of solar radiation observed by the author on various sea voyages are given. Tables give results obtained in the desert plains and high mountains of Northern French Africa. The atmosphere is often very clear in the Sahara, particularly during the winter months. Further tables give the degrees of transparency for places in various parts of the earth, and the conclusion is reached that the layers of air above desert regions, and especially in the case of the Sahara, cause less loss of solar energy than those above the plains of temperate or equatorial regions. The paper concludes with a bibliographical index.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T. C. H.</p>			
ASR-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		E-27-1111-1111	
SIGNATURE		SIGNATURE	
DATE		DATE	

SA 450

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3424. Simple Spectrograph and Infra-Red Absorption Bands of the Solar Spectrum. W. Gorczyński. *Acad. Polonaise Sci. et Lettres, Bull.* 1-3 A. pp. 40-52. Jan-Mar, 1933. In English.—The author describes a simple infra-red spectrograph employing a flint prism and a linear thermopile or a thermoclement in vacuo, and carried by an equatorial mounting. The thermopile is connected to a mirror galvanometer which is used in conjunction with a photographic recording apparatus. The flint of the spectrograph is rotated by clockwork so that a complete record of the distribution of energy in the solar infra-red is obtainable in a few minutes. Observations with this apparatus made in North Africa in 1929/37 are described. The principal interest was the atmospheric transmission in the water vapour absorption bands ρ (0.93μ) and ϕ (1.19μ) and concurrent measurements of the humidity were made using an aspiration thermometer. In all 331 infra-red spectrograms were obtained. The results are discussed in a later paper. [See following Abstract.] W. S. S.

ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX													
SA	3425. Atmospheric Transmission in the Water-Vapour Absorption Bands ρ and ϕ . W. Gerczynski and E. Stens. <i>Acad. Polonaise Sci. et Lettres, Bull.</i> 1-3 A. pp. 83-84. Jan.-March, 1933. In English.—The spectrograms of the solar infra-red obtained by the method and conditions described in a previous paper [see preceding Abstract] are here analysed and discussed. The spectrograms were obtained at different times of the day and the data are therefore divided into groups corresponding to different lengths of the solar ray paths in the atmosphere. For each group, the transmission in the water vapour bands ρ and ϕ is derived as a monthly average, and compared with the mean water vapour pressure determined psychrometrically at ground level. The transmissions show general correlation with the observed water vapour pressures. The relation between the transmissions in the water vapour bands and the amount of precipitable water found by Fowle from laboratory measurements is used to study the connection between precipitable water and vapour pressure, in the present data. [See following Abstract.] W. S. S.												
ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION													
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
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<p>AMS/HYB</p> <p>MAY 1951</p> <p>2.5-174</p> <p>Gorczyński, Władysław. System dziesiętny klimatów świata. [Decimal system of world climates]. <i>Prace Meteorologiczne i Hydrologiczne</i>, Warsaw, No. 1:10-11, April 1948. 6p., 5 tables, 5 refs. English summary p. 3-4. MH-BH--Adapted from author's book "Comparison of climates of the United States and Europe" (1945). The 10 main types mapped are: 1) wet tropical, 2) intertropical savannah, 3) desert, 4) steppes, 5) temperate, summer rains, 6) do winter rains, 7) do rain through year, 8) continental snowy, 9) continental dry, 10) sub-polar. Each can be sub-divided. Basis is temperature, precipitation and aridity factor. Subject Headings: Climatic classification, Europe, United States.--C.K.P.H.</p> <p>551.581</p> <p>ASO-ELA METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>SECTION 1</p> <p>SECTION 2</p> <p>SECTION 3</p> <p>SECTION 4</p> <p>SECTION 5</p> <p>SECTION 6</p> <p>SECTION 7</p> <p>SECTION 8</p> <p>SECTION 9</p> <p>SECTION 10</p> <p>SECTION 11</p> <p>SECTION 12</p> <p>SECTION 13</p> <p>SECTION 14</p> <p>SECTION 15</p> <p>SECTION 16</p> <p>SECTION 17</p> <p>SECTION 18</p> <p>SECTION 19</p> <p>SECTION 20</p> <p>SECTION 21</p> <p>SECTION 22</p> <p>SECTION 23</p> <p>SECTION 24</p> <p>SECTION 25</p> <p>SECTION 26</p> <p>SECTION 27</p> <p>SECTION 28</p> <p>SECTION 29</p> <p>SECTION 30</p> <p>SECTION 31</p> <p>SECTION 32</p> <p>SECTION 33</p> <p>SECTION 34</p> <p>SECTION 35</p> <p>SECTION 36</p> <p>SECTION 37</p> <p>SECTION 38</p> <p>SECTION 39</p> <p>SECTION 40</p> <p>SECTION 41</p> <p>SECTION 42</p> <p>SECTION 43</p> <p>SECTION 44</p> <p>SECTION 45</p> <p>SECTION 46</p> <p>SECTION 47</p> <p>SECTION 48</p> <p>SECTION 49</p> <p>SECTION 50</p> <p>SECTION 51</p> <p>SECTION 52</p> <p>SECTION 53</p> <p>SECTION 54</p> <p>SECTION 55</p> <p>SECTION 56</p> <p>SECTION 57</p> <p>SECTION 58</p> <p>SECTION 59</p> <p>SECTION 60</p> <p>SECTION 61</p> <p>SECTION 62</p> <p>SECTION 63</p> <p>SECTION 64</p> <p>SECTION 65</p> <p>SECTION 66</p> <p>SECTION 67</p> <p>SECTION 68</p> <p>SECTION 69</p> <p>SECTION 70</p> <p>SECTION 71</p> <p>SECTION 72</p> <p>SECTION 73</p> <p>SECTION 74</p> <p>SECTION 75</p> <p>SECTION 76</p> <p>SECTION 77</p> <p>SECTION 78</p> <p>SECTION 79</p> <p>SECTION 80</p> <p>SECTION 81</p> <p>SECTION 82</p> <p>SECTION 83</p> <p>SECTION 84</p> <p>SECTION 85</p> <p>SECTION 86</p> <p>SECTION 87</p> <p>SECTION 88</p> <p>SECTION 89</p> <p>SECTION 90</p> <p>SECTION 91</p> <p>SECTION 92</p> <p>SECTION 93</p> <p>SECTION 94</p> <p>SECTION 95</p> <p>SECTION 96</p> <p>SECTION 97</p> <p>SECTION 98</p> <p>SECTION 99</p> <p>SECTION 100</p>									

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<p>*Curcinski, Wladyslaw. Porównanie czasu trwania uświatnienia dla heliografów amerykańskich i europejskich. [Comparison and interconversion of sunshine duration in North America and Europe.] <i>Prace Geograficzne i Hydrologiczne, WARSZAWA</i>, No 2-4:21-38, Dec. 1948. 3 figs., 2 tables, 14 refs. English summary p. 36-37. DWD—A more detailed treatment of the subject comprised in two other articles by the author (see item No 1-46 in Jan. 1950 and No. 4-17 in April 1950, <i>Meteorological Abstracts</i>). Records of total hours of sunshine obtained by the U. S. Weather Bureau and the Campbell-Stokes recorder at various places are compared and charts drawn for America and Europe to show hours of bright or visible sun in winter, summer and for the year. Corrections for each type of recorder are discussed at length. <i>Subject Headings: Sunshine recorders, Sunshine duration, North America,</i> <i>Europe.—M.R.</i></p>																			
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<p>Goczyski, Witold. <u>Dzielnik opodowy i metody jego obliczania</u>. [Precipitation ratio and its computation.] <u>Przegląd Hydrologiczny i Hydrologiczny</u>, Warsaw, No. 1-4:42-89, 1949. 4 tables, 10 refs., 4 equations. English summary p. 58. DWB—The precipitation ratio, defined by W. Goczyski, "is the ratio of the difference between the maximum annual precipitation and its minimum value to the mean for the number of years of record." To obtain comparable results for varying periods of time the value, corresponding to each length of record used, is corrected to a constant standard length by a method devised by G. E. McEWAN. The precipitation ratio is calculated by using three maxima and three minima. The annual precipitation for Warsaw during the period 1811-1940 and the quotients and precipitation ratios for periods of 10, 50, 100 and 130 years are tabulated. The best method for obtaining comparable results is that of making averages for successive 20 or 10 year periods. Subject Headings: <u>Precipitation ratios</u>, <u>Warsaw</u>.—I.L.D.</p>																			
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